

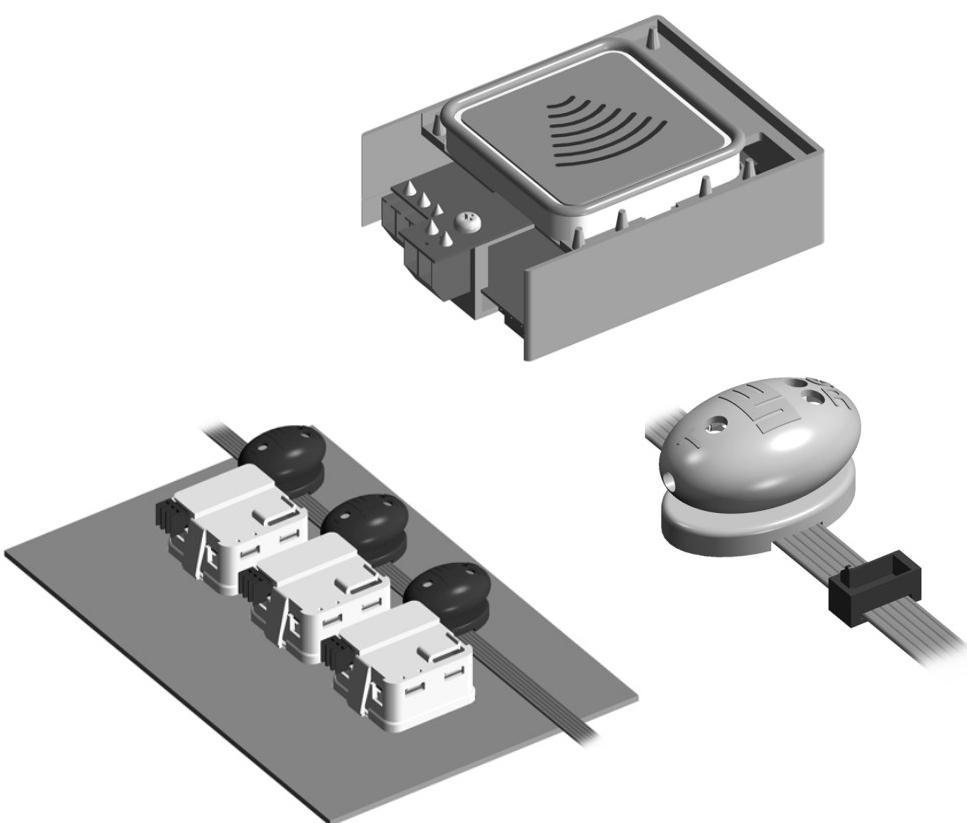


SCHAEFER

ES-Mega MegaBeans

Access Control System

User Manual



Order No.

Device

People
in Motion

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1. General description

The access control system consists of the ES-Mega central unit and of any number of MegaBeans which are installed within a board. ES-Mega is to be used for detecting electronic keys (transponders) in a non-contact process. Any combination of the control stations connected (MegaBean + button) can be enabled for every authorized transponder.

The ES-Mega is connected to the MegaBeans using a six-pole ribbon cable. The direction of insertion is not relevant here.

Every button needs a MegaBean of its own to be included in the access control system. A MegaBean is simply connected between button and control. This also allows retrofitting to existing boards.

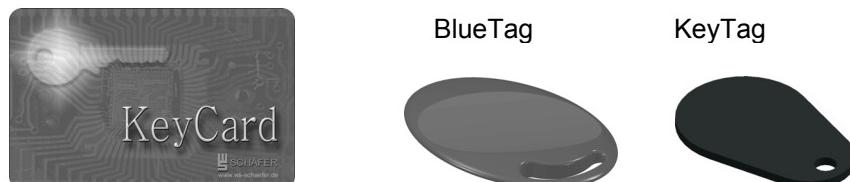
Every transponder stored in the ES-Mega can be mapped individually to any number of MegaBeans connected.

The authorization profile (enabling or disabling different buttons through the MegaBeans) can be modified easily and quickly at every location.

Audible signals will acknowledge every action, and will also sound when a connected button is pressed without having detected a transponder before. A relay (1 potential-free changeover contact) is also switched whenever an action is made.

A light ring is available for the ES-Mega as an option for optical acknowledgement, and it can be connected, e.g., to the relay of the ES-Mega.

Transponders are available in an ISO card format (cheque card format) identified by a KeyCard product designation as shown in the below figure, or as key tags as shown in the below right figures.



All variants have identical functions.

Every transponder is a unique specimen, and has a unique and unalterable identifier which can only be read by an electronic device. ES-Mega can store up to 255 transponder identifiers on a lasting basis and without battery backup.

Before a key transponder is handed out to an end user, it is useful to write down every holder of a transponder in a table (see appendix) because only this procedure will allow the deletion of single transponders by entering their code numbers (e.g., when a transponder is lost) (see Chapter 10.2).

Special function cards can be used to reconfigure the access control system:



- The programming card is used to add new transponders, or to modify the authorization profile of every transponder.
- The delete card is used to remove single transponders from the complete system. Lost transponders can also be deleted with little effort and without any additional hardware.
- The reset card is used to reset the complete system, removing all stored key transponders from the system.

2. Installation Instructions

1. Make sure that the faceplate thickness does not exceed 0.08 in (2 mm) before using an ES-Mega behind a stainless steel faceplate which does not have any opening in the area of the read-out unit.
2. Before start-up, make certain that the correct variant of the MegaBeans is installed (see Chapter 14.3, Variants).

3. Start-up

The access control system is ready for operation as soon as the operating voltage is connected.

In general, the ES-Mega is pre-programmed before delivery, i.e., the identifiers of the transponders included in the shipment are stored in the ES-Mega memory.

In the status as programmed for delivery, MegaBeans will enable their corresponding buttons for **every** transponder registered with ES-Mega. The procedure to modify the authorization profiles for the various transponders is described in Chapter 8.

Before a key transponder is handed out to an end user, the holder of every transponder should be written down in the table included in the appendix because only this procedure will allow the deletion of single transponders by entering their code numbers (e.g., when a transponder is lost) (see Chapters 6 and 10.2).

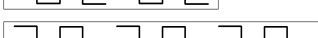
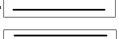
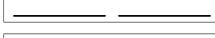
ES-Mega will output a buzzer tone whenever a button is pressed without having read-in a transponder before. The button actuation will not be transferred to the control unit.

An audible acknowledgement will sound, and the buttons enabled will start flashing when a programmed transponder is held in front of the ES-Mega. An actuation of a flashing button will be transferred to the control unit. The subsequent acknowledgement from the control is also transferred to the button. Any pressure on a button which is not flashing will not lead to any reaction.

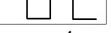
Note: DIP switches 1, 2, and 3 of the ES-Mega are OFF during normal operation.

4. Audible signals

Operation is supported by the audible signals (beeps) listed as follows:

short high pitch	
short low pitch - short high pitch	
short high pitch - short low pitch	
double short high pitch - short low pitch	
trill	
double trill	
triple trill	
long trill	
long low pitch	
long high pitch	
double long - low pitch	
double long - high pitch	
long high pitch - long low pitch.....	

5. Operating the Access Control System Using Key Transponders

1. Hold transponder in front of ES-Mega → “short low pitch - short high pitch” signal  The buttons enabled for this transponder start flashing.
2. Press a flashing button within 10 seconds → “trill” signal  Button actuation is transferred to the control unit. The system returns to idle, and the ES-Mega waits for the next input.

ES-Mega will output a buzzer tone whenever a button is pressed without having read-in a transponder before. The button actuation will not be transferred to the control unit.

In the idle state, an acknowledgement will be transferred to the buttons.

Notes:

A transponder not stored in the ES-Mega so far will be rejected immediately, sounding a “long high pitch - long low pitch” signal .

If no button is pressed within 10 seconds after step 1, the system will sound a “long high pitch - long low pitch” signal  and return to the idle status.

The system will not react when a non-flashing button is pressed in step 2, while the enabled buttons keep on flashing.

5.1 Permanent Enabling Using Key Transponders

Permanent enabling can be used to “unlock” any number of floors for an indefinite period of time, allowing visitors to use the lift without a transponder.

DIP switch 4 of ES-Mega must be **ON** to enable this function.

Identical procedures are applied for enabling or disabling a button:

1. Hold transponder in front of ES-Mega → “short low pitch - short high pitch” signal  The buttons enabled for this transponder start flashing.
2. Keep holding transponder in front of ES-Mega and press a flashing button within 10 seconds → “trill” signal ; keep the button pressed, keep holding transponder in front of ES-Mega.
3. A “double long low pitch” signal sounds after pressing for 3 seconds ; release the button, remove transponder.
 - A button disabled so far, is enabled now.
 - A button enabled so far, is disabled now.

An actuation of an enabled button will be transferred directly to the control unit. ES-Mega will not sound any audible acknowledgement.

Notes:

The button will flash as before after detecting a transponder assigned to a floor which is enabled permanently.

The floors not enabled so far remain blocked.

A user can only enable or disable a floor when his or her transponder has been authorized for that floor.

A floor cannot be blocked any longer when DIP switch 4 is set to OFF while permanent enabling is active for that floor.

6. Code Number

ES-Mega assigns a 4 digit code number to every transponder which is stored in its memory. This code number is used for the transponder's internal administration.

This code number is also necessary whenever a transponder is lost, and needs to be deleted from the system as a single transponder (see Chapter 10.2).

The code number also allows the modification of the authorization profile for a transponder which is not available at that time (see Chapter 8.3).

The appendix to this User Manual includes a table which lists the factory-programmed transponders, and the code numbers assigned to them for this system.

Before the transponders are handed out to the end users, it is useful to write down every holder of a transponder in this table because only this procedure will allow the deletion of single transponders by entering their code numbers (e.g., when a transponder is lost) (see Chapter 10.2).

A code number is assigned to the transponder, and emitted as beep sequences when the transponder is programmed for the first time. This number is not related to the transponder's real identifier but only to the sequence in which the transponders are programmed in the ES-Mega.

Accordingly, a transponder can have different code numbers when it is used in more than one system (e.g., in several lift cars). It is absolutely necessary to archive all user manuals, and keep good record of their mapping to every system in order to be able to delete any lost single transponders later on.

When programming more transponders to expand the number of users, the code numbers indicated by beep sequences should also be written down in that table.

6.1 Code Number Structure

A 4-digit code number is composed of 4 beep sequences. Every beep sequence consists of 1...4 short high pitch beeps , and a long low-pitch beep to mark the difference to the next beep sequence. The last (fourth) beep sequence is completed by 2 long low-pitch beeps .

Example:

Beep sequences



1st beep seq.: 4

2nd beep seq.: 2

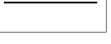
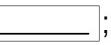
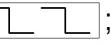
3rd beep seq.: 1

4th beep seq.: 3

→ Code number 4 2 1 3

7. Query for the Code Number of a Stored Transponder

The programming card can be used to query the code number of a stored transponder to check whether the table entries are correct (appendix).

1. Present programming card → “long high pitch” signal ; programming mode ON;
2. Present key transponder within 6 seconds → “long low pitch” signal ;
3. The code number is heard after a few seconds (see Chapter 6.1); compare with table entry;
4. The buttons for which the transponder is authorized start flashing.
Do not push any button unless you wish to modify this transponder’s authorization profile.
6. Wait 6 seconds → “double short high pitch - short low pitch” signal ; programming mode OFF.

Note: The programming mode will be cancelled, sounding a “long high pitch – long low pitch” signal  unless a transponder is held in front of the device within 6 seconds after step 1.

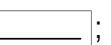
8. Modifying an Authorization Profile

The programming card can be used to modify the authorization profile for every stored transponder.

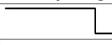
It is useful to write down the floors authorized for every transponder in the table (appendix).

8.1 Modifying an Authorization Profile with Code Number Output

Code number output is only used to check the table entry for the corresponding transponder.

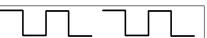
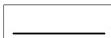
1. Present programming card → “long high pitch” signal ; programming mode ON;
2. Present key transponder within 6 seconds → “long low pitch” signal ;
3. The code number is emitted after a few seconds (see Chapter 6.1); compare with table entry;
4. The buttons for which the transponder is authorized start flashing.
5. Start modifying the authorization profile within 6 seconds:
 - When pressed, a flashing button will be disabled, and stop flashing.
 - When pressed, a non flashing button will be enabled, and start flashing.After every button actuation, you have 6 more seconds available to continue modification.
6. Wait 6 seconds → “double short high pitch - short low pitch” signal ; programming mode OFF;
7. Present the transponder to the device, check authorization profile, and write it down in the table (appendix).

Note:

The programming mode will be cancelled, sounding a “long high pitch – long low pitch” signal  unless a transponder is held in front of the device within 6 seconds after step 1.

8.2 Modifying an Authorization Profile without Code Number Output

The output of the code number is skipped in this procedure, allowing a very swift modification of authorization profiles for a large number of transponders.

1. Hold programming card to the device → “long high pitch” signal  ; programming mode ON;
2. Keep the programming card in front of the device → “double trill” signal  ; turbo storage mode ON;
3. Remove programming card → “tacking” sound to indicate the turbo storage mode;
4. Present key transponder within 6 seconds → “long low pitch” signal ;
5. The buttons for which the transponder is authorized start flashing.
6. Start modifying the authorization profiles within 6 seconds:
 - When pressed, a flashing button will be disabled, and stop flashing.
 - When pressed, a non flashing button will be enabled, and start flashing.

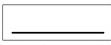
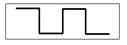
After every button actuation, you have 6 more seconds available to continue modification.
7. Wait 6 seconds → “double short high pitch - short low pitch” signal ; the “tacking” sound is heard again.
Continue with step 4 if you wish to modify the authorization profile of another transponder .
8. After completing the modification of all desired authorization profiles:
Wait 6 seconds → “long high pitch - long low pitch” signal ; programming mode OFF;
9. Check the authorization profiles of all transponders, and write them down in the table (appendix).

8.3 Modifying an Authorization Profile by Entering a Code Number

This procedure is only needed to modify the authorization profile of a transponder which is not available at that time. All steps are performed using the programming card only.

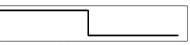
For this procedure, you need the transponder's code number as recorded in the table (appendix).

1. Hold the programming card to the device → “long high pitch” signal  ; programming mode ON;
2. Keep the programming card in front of the device → “double trill” signal  ; turbo storage mode ON;
3. Keep the programming card in front of the device → “triple trill” signal  ; turbo storage mode OFF, code number input ON;
4. Keep the programming card in front of the device → You hear the first beep  , indicating the first digit of the code number.
When the code number's first digit is 1, remove the card from the field right away.
When the code number's first digit is 3 (e.g.), keep the card in the field until you have heard a total of 3 beeps . Then, remove the card from the field.
5. Wait until a “long low pitch” signal  is heard.
6. Hold the programming card to the device again → You will hear the first beep  of the next digit.
When the code number's next digit is 1, remove the card from the field right away.
When the code number's first digit is 2 (e.g.), keep the card in the field until you have heard a total of 2 beeps . Then, remove the card from the field.

7. Wait until a “long low pitch” signal  is heard, and repeat step 6 for the code number’s next digits. Continue with step 8 when a “double long low pitch” signal  is heard (after the 4th digit).
8. ES-Mega will output the code number just entered for safety. Compare with table.
9. When the code number is correct,
hold the programming card to the device again to confirm → “trill” signal 
10. The buttons for which the transponder is authorized start flashing.
11. Start modifying the authorization profiles within 6 seconds:
 - When pressed, a flashing button will be disabled, and stop flashing.
 - When pressed, a non flashing button will be enabled, and start flashing.

After every button actuation, you have 6 more seconds available to continue modification.
12. Wait 6 seconds → “double short high pitch - short low pitch” signal  ; system back to normal operation.
13. Change the authorization profile in the table (appendix).

Notes:

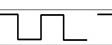
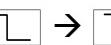
The termination signal is given by a long high pitch - long low pitch sound  and the system returns to normal operation when the programming card is not held to the device for a longer period of time in any of the steps 2, 3, 4, 6, or 9. This also allows to simply cancel the process when a wrong code number has been entered.

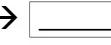
A “long high pitch – long low pitch” termination signal sounds  in step 8, and the system returns to normal operation when the code number entered does not exist in the system.

8.3.1 Quick Guide

Modifying an authorization profile by entering a code number

Example: Code number **2 3 1 4**

Hold programming card to the device →  →  → 

→ present →  ...  → remove card → 

→ present →  ...  ...  → remove → 

→ present →  → remove → 

→ present →  ...  ...  ...  → remove → 

→ Pause, then wait for code number output to check:

→         see table;

if OK, hold programming card to the device →  → remove

→ press the corresponding buttons to change the authorization profile → wait 6s →  ready.

Change the authorization profile in the table (appendix).

9. Storing a New Transponder

The procedure used to store new transponders in the ES-Mega is the same as for modifying an authorization profile (Chapter 8).

The only difference is that the code number (Chapter 6) has not been assigned before, and is not included in the table (appendix). So, the transponder's serial number must be written down next to the corresponding code number (output by beep code) in the table.

Every new transponder will be assigned the first free code number available.

This is the next free line in the table unless another transponder has been deleted from the ES-Mega before.

If another transponder has been deleted from the ES-Mega before, the code number of that transponder is free again, and will be assigned to the next new transponder.

9.1 ES-Mega Capacity

The entire storage process can be repeated as often as necessary until the memory area for **255** transponder identifiers is fully occupied. A transponder with a stored identifier is recognized as authorized immediately after completing the storage procedure.

Any attempt to store an identifier of another transponder will be rejected when the memory is full. The device will terminate the programming mode, and sound a long high-pitch long low-pitch tone  as a termination signal.

9.2 Storing a New Transponder with Code Number Output (Standard, Recommended)

During this procedure, a new transponder is stored in the memory of the ES-Mega. After this, the code number is output for this transponder (Chapter 6.1). The authorization profile for this transponder can be defined immediately after this.

1. Write the transponder's serial number to the first free line in the table;
2. Hold the programming card to the device → “long high pitch” signal  ; programming mode ON;
3. Hold new key transponder to the device within 6 seconds → “trill” signal  ;
4. The code number is output after a few seconds (see Chapter 6.1), compare with table;
5. Buttons flash.
6. Start modifying the authorization profiles within 6 seconds:
 - When pressed, a flashing button will be disabled, and stop flashing.
 - When pressed, a non flashing button will be enabled, and start flashing.

After every button actuation, you have 6 more seconds available to continue modification.
7. Wait 6 seconds → “double short high pitch - short low pitch” signal  ; programming mode OFF;
8. Hold the transponder to the device, check the authorization profile, and write it down in the table

Note:

The programming mode will be cancelled, sounding a “long high pitch – long low pitch” signal  unless a transponder is held in front of the device within 6 seconds after step 2.

9.3 Storing a New Transponder without Code Number Output (Turbo Storage)

This procedure is used to store a transponder in the memory of the ES-Mega, while skipping the code number output. The authorization profile for this transponder can be defined immediately, and the next key transponder can be programmed after this, without presenting the programming card again.

It is absolutely necessary in this process to make certain that the transponders are programmed **in the same order** as they are written down in the table (appendix). Also, no transponders should have been deleted from the system before.

1. Write the new transponder to the first free line in the table;
2. Hold the programming card to the device → “long high pitch” signal  ; programming mode ON;
3. Keep the programming card in front of the device → “double trill” signal  ; turbo storage mode ON;
4. Remove programming card → “tacking” sound indicating the turbo storage mode;
5. Hold a new key transponder to the device within 6 seconds → “trill” signal  ;

When programming more than one transponder, make certain to follow the sequence (table)!
6. Buttons flash.
7. Start modifying the authorization profiles within 6 seconds:
 - When pressed, a flashing button will be disabled, and stop flashing.
 - When pressed, a non flashing button will be enabled, and start flashing.

After every button actuation, you have 6 more seconds available to continue modification.
8. Wait 6 seconds → “double short high pitch - short low pitch” signal  ; new “tacking” sound.
To program another transponder, continue with step 5.
9. When all new transponders are programmed:
Wait 6 seconds → “long high pitch - long low pitch” signal  ; programming mode OFF.
10. Check the authorization profiles of the new transponders, and write them down in the table (appendix).

Note: The code numbers of one or more transponders can be checked quickly as described in Chapter 7.

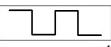
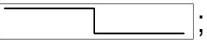
9.4 Storing a New Transponder without Code Number Output and without Modifying the Authorization Profiles (Turbo Storage)

This procedure is used to store a transponder in the memory of the ES-Mega, while skipping both the code number output, and the assignment of an authorization profile.

The transponders to be programmed can be held to the ES-Mega device directly and one after the other as long as the device is in the turbo storage mode.

It is absolutely necessary in this process to make certain that the transponders are programmed **in the same order** as they are written down in the table (appendix). Also, no transponders should have been deleted from the system before.

1. Write the new transponders to the first free lines in the table;
2. Set DIP switch 3 of ES-Mega to ON;
3. Hold the programming card to the device → “long high pitch” signal  ; programming mode ON;

4. Keep the programming card in front of the device → “double trill” signal  ; turbo storage mode ON;
5. Remove programming card → “tacking” sound indicating the turbo storage mode;
6. Hold a new key transponder to the device within 6 seconds → “Trill” signal  When programming more than one transponder, make certain to follow the sequence (table)!
7. New “tacking” sound; to program another transponder, continue with step 6
8. When all new transponders are programmed:
Wait 6 seconds → “long high pitch - long low pitch” signal  ; programming mode OFF;
9. Set DIP switch 3 of ES-Mega back to OFF.

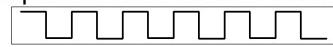
Note: The code numbers of one or more transponders can be checked quickly as described in Chapter 7.

10. Deleting Single Transponder Identifiers

The delete card is used to delete a single transponder from the memory of ES-Mega. This will also delete the corresponding code number from the memory.

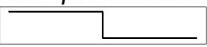
10.1 Deleting an Existing Transponder

Both the delete card and the key transponder to be deleted are needed for this procedure.

1. Hold the delete card to the device → “long high pitch” signal  ; delete mode ON;
2. Present the key transponder to be deleted within 6 seconds;
→ “long trill” signal  ; delete process started;
3. Remove transponder, “double short high pitch - short low pitch” signal  delete process completed;
4. Remove the deleted transponder from the table (appendix).

Notes:

The delete mode will be terminated, and a “long high pitch - long low pitch” signal will sound  when no transponder is presented within 6 seconds after step 2.

Transponders not stored in ES-Mega cannot be deleted either. If an attempt is made to do so, the delete process will be cancelled, and a “long high pitch - long low pitch” signal is heard .

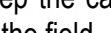
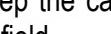
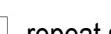
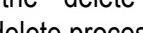
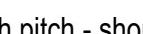
A special function card (programming, reset, or delete card) cannot be deleted using this procedure.

10.2 Deleting Unavailable Transponders using the Code number

The ES-Mega allows the deletion of identifiers belonging to transponders which are not available any longer. This may be required, e.g., when the holder of a transponder has lost his or her transponder, or fails to return the transponder although there is a return obligation.

For unavailable transponders, the full delete process is carried out using the delete card.

To delete such a transponder, you need its code number as written down in the table (appendix).

1. Present the delete card → “long high pitch” signal ; delete mode ON;
2. Keep delete card presented → “triple trill” signal ; code number input ON;
3. Keep delete card presented → You hear the first beep , indicating the first digit of the code number.
When the code number's first digit is 1, remove the card from the field right away.
When the code number's first digit is 3 (e.g.), keep the card in the field until you have heard a total of 3 beeps . Then, remove the card from the field.
4. Wait until a “long low pitch” signal  is heard.
5. Present the delete card again → You hear the first beep  of the next digit.
When the code number's first digit is 1, remove the card from the field right away.
When the code number's first digit is 2 (e.g.), keep the card in the field until you have heard a total of 2 beeps . Then, remove the card from the field.
6. Wait. If you hear a “long low pitch” signal , repeat step 5 for next digits of the code number.
If you hear a “double long low pitch” signal  (after the 4th digit), continue with step 7.
7. ES-Mega will output the code number just entered for safety. Compare with table.
8. When the code number is correct, hold the delete card to the device again to confirm
→ “long trill” signal ; delete process started;
9. Remove the delete card, wait for “double short high pitch - short low pitch” signal ; delete process complete;
10. Remove the deleted transponder from the table (appendix).

Notes: The termination signal is given by a long high pitch - long low pitch sound  , and the system returns to normal operation when the delete card is not held to the device for a longer period of time in any of the steps 2, 3, 5, or 8. This also allows to simply cancel the process when a wrong code number has been entered.

A “long high pitch – long low pitch” termination signal sounds  in step 7, and the system returns to normal operation when the code number entered does not exist in the system.

10.2.1 Quick Guide

Deleting Unavailable Transponders using the Code number

Example: Code number 2 3 1 4

Present delete card →  → 

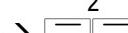
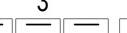
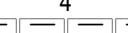
→ present →   → remove card → 

→ present →    → remove → 

→ present →  → remove → 

→ present →  ...    → remove →  

→ Pause, then wait for code number check output:

2 3 1 4
        see table.

if OK, present delete card →  → remove →  ready

Remove the deleted transponder from the table (appendix).

11. Deleting the Entire Memory (RESET)

The reset card is used to delete **all** key transponders from the memory of ES-Mega at a time. After the reset, all 255 memory locations can be assigned again.

1. Present reset card → "double long high pitch" signal [] ;
2. Remove reset card → wait for "long high pitch" signal [] ;
3. Present reset card again → "long trill" signal [] ; reset started;
4. Remove reset card → wait for "double short high pitch - short low pitch" signal [] ; reset complete;

Notes: The memory will remain unchanged, and the process will be cancelled, sounding a "long high pitch – long low pitch" [] signal unless the precise sequence of steps 1 to 3 is complied with (present – remove – present the reset card).

Special function cards (programming card, delete card, reset card) are not deleted and remain valid.

12. Programming Special Function Cards

Upon request, the ES-Mega will be delivered with pre-programmed special function cards (programming card, delete card, reset card). But users can also program the ES-Mega for any other (existing) special function card by themselves.

Thus, a single set of special function cards can be used to support any number of systems.

ES-Mega can also be programmed for a new special function card without any problem even when a special function card is lost.

DIP switches 1 and/or 2 can be set to assign the "Programming", "Delete", or "Reset" functions to every transponder marked by a corresponding label. This will delete the transponder used for the corresponding function previously.

The table below shows the DIP switch positions assigned to the storage of special function cards:

DIP switch	Special function card
1 ON 2 OFF	Programming card
1 OFF 2 ON	Delete card
1 ON 2 ON	Reset card

1. Set DIP switches 1 and 2 to the desired position;
2. Present the corresponding special function card → "double long high pitch" signal [] ;
The card is now assigned to the corresponding special function.
3. Set DIP switches 1 and 2 to OFF again (or to the next position to program another special function card);

To return to normal operation, both DIP switches 1 and 2 must be set to OFF again.

Notes: All DIP switches also allow hot switching to either ON or OFF unless the tool used is liable to cause short-circuits.

When you attempt to assign a special function to a transponder which is already used for another function, the process will be cancelled, and a long high-pitch long low-pitch signal [] will sound as a cancellation signal.

If the same transponder was already defined for the special function to be assigned, this transponder's identifier will remain in the memory, and the same acknowledgement as for a new allocation will be given: []

13. Relay

A relay (1 potential-free changeover contact) switches during any action which concerns the ES-Mega, and also during an unauthorized button operation (without presenting a transponder).

The relay is provided mainly to connect the light ring which is available on an optional basis.

14. Technical Data

14.1 General System Technical Data

- Power supply: 20V ... 30V DC
- Admissible output current of the entire system: max. 2A
- Operating temperature: 0°C ... 55°C
- Number of participants: A maximum of 255 transponders can be stored.

14.2 ES-Mega Technical Data

Current consumption:

- Closed-circuit current: max. 60mA
- Working current: max. 70mA

Relay:

- Switching voltage: max. 50V DC / 75V AC
- Switching current: max. 1A
- Switching power: max. 33W

Fastening:

- ES-Mega Design MT42: The key switch top element is inserted from the front side through the faceplate opening (□ 32.5 R4.25). ES-Mega is snapped into place from the rear side.
- ES-Mega without faceplate opening: (Faceplate thickness up to 2 mm st. steel) 2 x welding bolts M3 x 20

Connecting hardware:

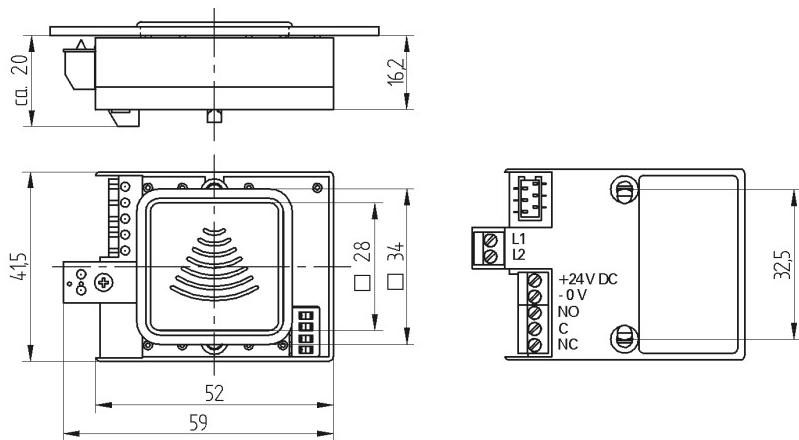
- Connection to MegaBeans: 6-pole ribbon cable with MicroMatch plug-in contacts, any insertion direction.
- Supply and relay: 5-pole 0.1 mm² ... 1 mm² screw terminal, or optional modular 5-pole insulation displacement connector to AWG 26-28
- Light rim (optional): Red LED, 2-pole light rim 0.1mm² ... 1mm²

Transponder hardware:

- Type: Read only, 64 bits, 40 bits data
- Frequency: 125 kHz
- BZT¹ approval number : G 750 741 J

Casing:

- Dimensions: 52 mm (59 mm with light rim) x 41.5 mm x 20 mm
- Drawing:

**14.3 MegaBean Technical Data****Variants:**

MegaBeans are available in 4 different variants:

- 3-wire , common anode Colour: red
- 3-wire, common cathode Colour: blue
- 4-wire, common anode Colour: red
(call and acknowledgement jumpered at the button, or 3-wire call button)
- 4-wire, common cathode Colour: blue
(call and acknowledgement jumpered at the button, or 3-wire call button)

Currents:

- Closed-circuit current: max. 8mA
- Admissible output current: max. 200mA each for button and control

Fastening:

- Adhesive joint: The MegaBean fastening plate is glued either to the faceplate, or to the back box wall.

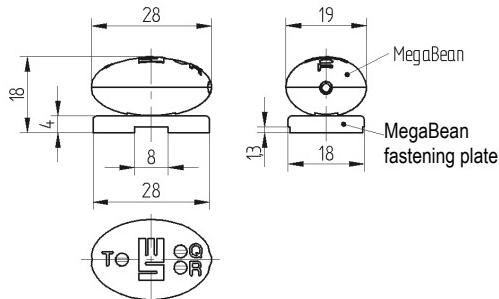
¹ German Federal Office for Telecommunication Approvals

Connecting hardware:

- Connection to ES-Mega and other MegaBeans: 6-pole ribbon cable with MicroMatch plug-in contacts, any insertion direction
- Connection of button and control: 0.1mm² ... 1mm² screw clamps

Casing:

- Dimensions: 28mm x 19mm x 18mm
- Drawing:



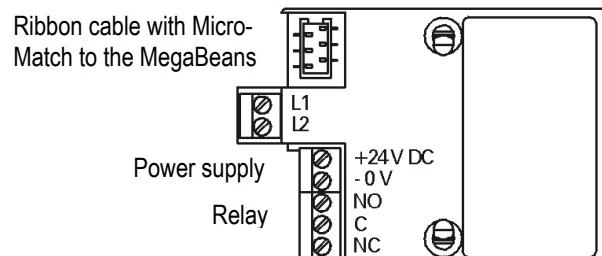
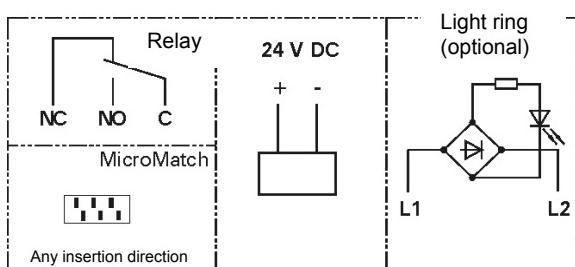
15. Connecting the Components

15.1 Connecting ES-Mega

ES-Mega is connected to the power supply via the "+ 24V" and "- 0V" terminals.

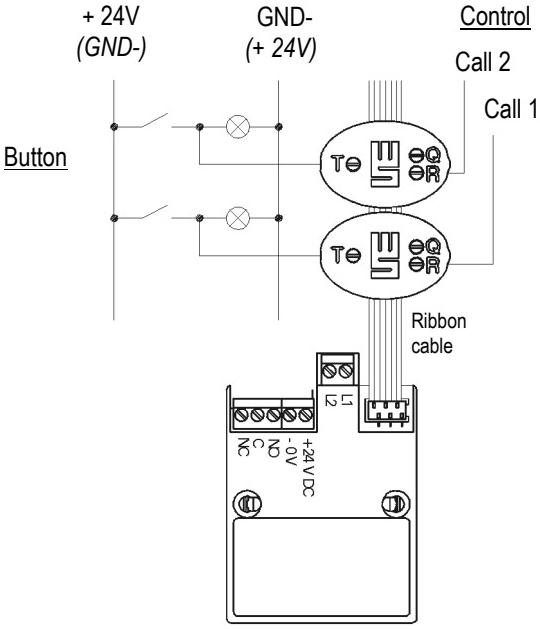
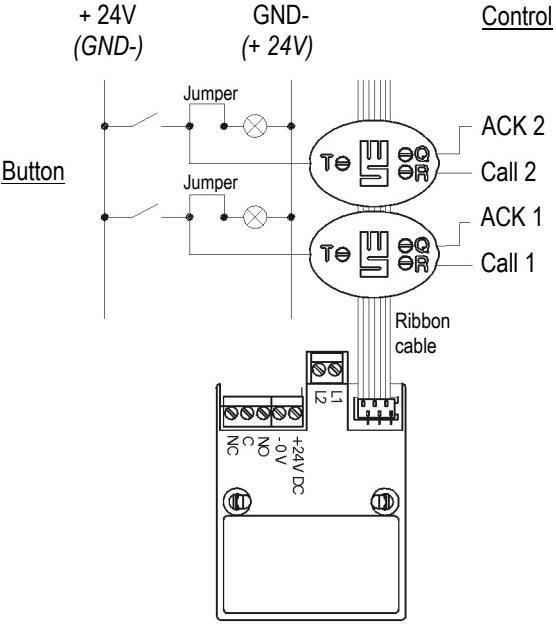
The ES-Mega light ring, which is available on an optional basis, can be connected to the power supply, e.g., via the ES-Mega's relay (1 potential-free changeover contact).

The ES-Mega is connected to the MegaBeans using a 6-pole ribbon cable. The direction of insertion is irrelevant for the MicroMatch plugs. The plugs' polarization keys can be broken off if necessary.



15.2 Connecting MegaBeans

One MegaBean is needed for every button to be included in the access control system. The MegaBean is connected simply between button and control (or converter).

15.2.a 3-wire hardware	15.2.b 4-wire hardware
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Connect button to terminal T - Connect control to terminal R <p>3-wire, common cathode (3-wire, common anode)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Couple call and acknowledgement at the button (or use 3-wire buttons) and connect to terminal T - Connect call control to terminal R - Connect acknowledgement (ACK) control to terminal Q <p>4-wire, common cathode (4-wire, common anode)</p> 

16. Transponder Output Table

The following table should be used to write down and assign serial number, holder, and the code number (beep sequence) output during programming for every transponder.

The name of every transponder holder, and the laser-engraved numbers on every transponder should be written down clearly in the columns under "Transponder Holder / Number". The next columns are designated as 1. 2. 3. 4, and should be used to record the 4 digits of very code number (beep sequences).

We should like to point out once again that it is absolutely necessary to write down the laser-engraved number of every transponder next to the name of the corresponding transponder holder (especially when a large number of transponders is issued). Otherwise, it may be impossible to ensure a proper and logical administration of the transponders.

Transponder Output Table

for: _____ / _____ on _____
 Order No. Device Date

Example:

Holder name	Transponder Number	Code Number				Floor
		1.	2.	3.	4.	
Ms.. Mustermann	1012345	1	1	1	1	U, E, 2
Mr. Oberstock	1001223	1	1	1	2	U, E, 15
Mr. Boss	2110123	1	1	1	3	all

Holder name	Transponder Number	Code Number				Floor
		1.	2.	3.	4.	
		1	1	1	1	
		1	1	1	2	
		1	1	1	3	
		1	1	1	4	
		1	1	2	1	
		1	1	2	2	
		1	1	2	3	
		1	1	2	4	
		1	1	3	1	
		1	1	3	2	
		1	1	3	3	
		1	1	3	4	
		1	1	4	1	
		1	1	4	2	
		1	1	4	3	
		1	1	4	4	
		1	2	1	1	
		1	2	1	2	
		1	2	1	3	
		1	2	1	4	

Holder name	Transponder Number	Code Number				Floor
		1.	2.	3.	4.	
		1	2	2	1	
		1	2	2	2	
		1	2	2	3	
		1	2	2	4	
		1	2	3	1	
		1	2	3	2	
		1	2	3	3	
		1	2	3	4	
		1	2	4	1	
		1	2	4	2	
		1	2	4	3	
		1	2	4	4	
		1	3	1	1	
		1	3	1	2	
		1	3	1	3	
		1	3	1	4	
		1	3	2	1	
		1	3	2	2	
		1	3	2	3	
		1	3	2	4	
		1	3	3	1	
		1	3	3	2	
		1	3	3	3	
		1	3	3	4	
		1	3	4	1	
		1	3	4	2	
		1	3	4	3	
		1	3	4	4	

Holder name	Transponder Number	Code Number				Floor
		1.	2.	3.	4.	
		1	4	1	1	
		1	4	1	2	
		1	4	1	3	
		1	4	1	4	
		1	4	2	1	
		1	4	2	2	
		1	4	2	3	
		1	4	2	4	
		1	4	3	1	
		1	4	3	2	
		1	4	3	3	
		1	4	3	4	
		1	4	4	1	
		1	4	4	2	
		1	4	4	3	
		1	4	4	4	
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		2	1	1	2	
		2	1	1	3	
		2	1	1	4	
		2	1	2	1	
		2	1	2	2	
		2	1	2	3	
		2	1	2	4	
		2	1	3	1	
		2	1	3	2	
		2	1	3	3	
		2	1	3	4	

Holder name	Transponder Number	Code Number				Floor
		1.	2.	3.	4.	
		2	1	4	1	
		2	1	4	2	
		2	1	4	3	
		2	1	4	4	
		2	2	1	1	
		2	2	1	2	
		2	2	1	3	
		2	2	1	4	
		2	2	2	1	
		2	2	2	2	
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		2	3	1	3	
		2	3	1	4	
		2	3	2	1	
		2	3	2	2	
		2	3	2	3	
		2	3	2	4	

Holder name	Transponder Number	Code Number				Floor
		1.	2.	3.	4.	
		2	3	3	1	
		2	3	3	2	
		2	3	3	3	
		2	3	3	4	
		2	3	4	1	
		2	3	4	2	
		2	3	4	3	
		2	3	4	4	
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		2	4	4	1	
		2	4	4	2	
		2	4	4	3	
		2	4	4	4	
		3	1	1	1	
		3	1	1	2	
		3	1	1	3	
		3	1	1	4	

Holder name	Transponder Number	Code Number				Floor
		1.	2.	3.	4.	
		3	1	2	1	
		3	1	2	2	
		3	1	2	3	
		3	1	2	4	
		3	1	3	1	
		3	1	3	2	
		3	1	3	3	
		3	1	3	4	
		3	1	4	1	
		3	1	4	2	
		3	1	4	3	
		3	1	4	4	
		3	2	1	1	
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		3	2	3	1	
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		3	2	3	3	
		3	2	3	4	
		3	2	4	1	
		3	2	4	2	
		3	2	4	3	
		3	2	4	4	

Holder name	Transponder Number	Code Number				Floor
		1.	2.	3.	4.	
		3	3	1	1	
		3	3	1	2	
		3	3	1	3	
		3	3	1	4	
		3	3	2	1	
		3	3	2	2	
		3	3	2	3	
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		3	4	2	3	
		3	4	2	4	
		3	4	3	1	
		3	4	3	2	
		3	4	3	3	
		3	4	3	4	

Holder name	Transponder Number	Code Number				Floor
		1.	2.	3.	4.	
		3	4	4	1	
		3	4	4	2	
		3	4	4	3	
		3	4	4	4	
		4	1	1	1	
		4	1	1	2	
		4	1	1	3	
		4	1	1	4	
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		4	2	1	3	
		4	2	1	4	
		4	2	2	1	
		4	2	2	2	
		4	2	2	3	
		4	2	2	4	

Holder Name	Transponder Number	Code Number				Floor
		1.	2.	3.	4.	
		4	2	3	1	
		4	2	3	2	
		4	2	3	3	
		4	2	3	4	
		4	2	4	1	
		4	2	4	2	
		4	2	4	3	
		4	2	4	4	
		4	3	1	1	
		4	3	1	2	
		4	3	1	3	
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